

## How It Stands.—The Summing Up.

The result in New York and Pennsylvania having decided the presidential contest in favor of Lincoln, the mere details have been lost sight of in the excitement consequent upon the momentous issue presented by the almost certain secession of some, at least, of the Southern States.

So far as definitely heard from, Lincoln has carried all the non-slaveholding States, with the exception of New Jersey, even California and Oregon have probably gone with the balance. The news from these States is too indefinite as yet to say how they have gone, but what has been received renders it not at all improbable that they, too, have gone for Lincoln.

Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas have gone for Breckinridge, being eleven out of the fifteen Southern States. Virginia is close between Bell and Breckinridge, that no one can tell how it has gone until all the counties have been officially heard from. Kentucky and Tennessee have gone for Bell, by some four or five thousand each. Missouri is in doubt between Bell and Douglas. New Jersey gives three electoral votes for Douglas, two for Bell, and two for Breckinridge. Pennsylvania gives the largest Lincoln majority, being some sixty-two thousand.

The Northern papers, even the most conservative portion of them, are not and have not been acting frankly with their readers. These readers are in ignorance of the real character and length, breadth and depth of the feeling now abroad at the South. We use the word feeling, but that word is inadequate for the purpose of characterizing the state of things. It is no longer a mere feeling—a mere sentiment. It is a resolve—a certainty—a fact. Things are different now from anything ever before known in the history of our political contests. There is now little talk. That is felt to be past. Its day is over. The people feel that action and not talking is the thing required; and, indeed, that until action has been taken, talking would merely subject us to ridicule.

That there may be and are differences of opinion upon this, as upon all other subjects, we know and admit, and we do so with all respect for the opinions of those who differ from us. Let all sides be heard, so that the real state of the case may be ascertained and some intelligent action be agreed upon. But we tell our Northern friends like the *Journal of Commerce* and others, that they see for themselves and afford their readers an opportunity to see only one side of the question—no representation of the state of affairs. When these papers quote all the ultra Union articles from some of the Raleigh papers, and from our very worst and talented Wilmington contemporary of the *Herald*, and parade them and their professions as the voice of North Carolina, they tell less than half the truth. They fail to give the other side. They fail to tell what is an undeniable and uncontestable fact, that the feeling in favor of immediate secession is growing with a rapidly unexampled in the history of politics—that even where citizens do not go thus far, that they yet do go for a convention to take action for the safety of the honor and interests of the State, and that those half-way over, one day will be sure to be all the way over the next day, and out-and-out resistance men. They fail to state, what the meeting held in this place on Monday night showed conclusively, to wit:—That this feeling, this desire for action, is not at all confined to one party, but is shared by influential circles of both parties.

From the Daily Journal, 20th inst.

## The Meeting Last Night.

Notwithstanding the fact that, by some accident, it had been announced in the *Herald* that the meeting of last night had been postponed indefinitely, and therefore some doubt may be supposed to have existed as to whether it would be held, the Court House was filled to its utmost capacity by an earnest crowd, and many were forced to go away, from the impossibility of getting in.

For the resolutions, and other business done, we refer to the official report of the Secretary. We merely offer a few remarks, suggested by the occasion.

We remarked, some days since, upon the rapid progress of public opinion towards one point—that is, that we have entered upon a new era in the history of our Confederacy; one which must inevitably terminate in resistance to aggression, or in unconditional submission to its behests.

Public opinion has gone farther. It has not only decided upon the facts, but also upon the course to be pursued, in view of the state of facts. That course is resistance.

In this crisis, the people are decidedly in advance of the politicians—the country is in advance of the town. It will not do to represent the present movements as the mere bubbles blown by demagogues or artful political leaders. Those who have usually occupied the position of leaders must now be content to follow a sentiment which appears to move faster than they do. Such a feeling as is now abroad is wholly without parallel. Its peculiarity is in its undemonstrativeness, if we may so say. There is no desire for mere talk. That is felt to be superfluous. The people are in earnest. There is nothing said to either arouse or intimidate the opposing and hostile section. The South is thinking and preparing to act wholly for herself.

The growth of this feeling, or rather of the manifestation of this feeling in North Carolina, is something marvellous. Within the last two weeks it appears to have sprung forth spontaneously. Relieved of the trammels of federal politics, by the close of the electioneering canvass and the success of Lincoln, men meet upon a common platform who had heretofore stood aloof. Party lines seem to have lost their power of separating citizens on this issue. Last night men of both parties participated in the proceedings with equal energy.

Hon. Wm. S. Ashe made a brief but spirited address, devoted mainly to showing that our future safety depended upon our acting in concert, and simultaneously with the other Southern States. Dr. Wm. A. Berry and John A. Taylor, Esq., also made brief but pointed addresses.

A large number of names were immediately enrolled as Minute Men.

After the meeting had adjourned, we had the pleasure of meeting some gentlemen from the interior of the State, and, from what we heard from them, we came to the conclusion that the consciousness of a necessity for prompt action has had elsewhere a spread and development equally remarkable with that which is so striking in this section, though it may fairly be questioned if the action contemplated quite comes up to the point reached by the resolutions of last night. That the people of the State want a Convention, and will shortly demand one from the Legislature, we have no doubt, unless we are very much mistaken or misinformed, and we do not think we are.

## Sampson County Agricultural Society.

We are indebted to the Sampson County Agricultural Society, through its corresponding Secretary, Dr. J. A. Bizzell, for an invitation to attend the next Fair of the Society, to be held in Clinton, on Tuesday and Friday the 6th and 7th of December next. The invitation is accompanied by honorary badges which will do us pleasure to wear on the occasion referred to, if we can get off from home. We trust that our Sampson friends may be blessed with fine weather—for all the other elements of success they can depend on themselves.

## What We Can't Avoid.

We really and truly believe that certain of the States South and South-west of us will secede from this Union—probably, under any circumstances that can now occur—certainly, if no new guarantees are given for their future safety, equality, and rights in the Union. Waiving any discussion of the abstract right of this movement, of our own approval or disapproval of it, one thing is certain, that we cannot avoid being involved in its consequences when it does occur. Situated as we are, we must be affected by it. We must take cognizance of it. We cannot avoid doing so even if we would. Placed between two forces, we must yield to one and resist the other, or resist one and yield to the other.

Suppose now, that six Gulf States, Cotton States, anything you will, determine to go out and do go out, we will thereby lose twelve United States Senators, leaving us wholly powerless in that body. We will lose some thirty or forty members of the House, leaving us equally powerless in that body—permanently, irretrievably powerless. Talk then of Northern allies! We will have none. The North has found already that a President can be elected wholly without Southern votes and in opposition to Southern wishes. How much more so will this be the case when the Southern minority is shorn of half its strength, when the Southern representation will be a mere circumstance, to be listened to by sufferance, not of right. We know a little of this—on a different scale and with supposed brethren. The delegates from certain Southern States seceded at Charleston. North Carolina did not secede, neither did Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri.

Well, we met again at Baltimore. Whereas at Charleston, the forms of courtesy had been carefully observed, at Baltimore, the Southern strength was so small that it was deemed hardly worth while to treat the wishes of the Southern delegates as worthy of being taken into consideration. This in a political convention of supposed party friends. Change the thing. Make it a Congress. Oppose to the Southern Senators and Representatives, few in number—too few now, but how few after half their numbers have left!—oppose to these we say, their deadly enemies of the abolition party under the lead of Seward, and Sumner, and Helper, Sherman, and all the other endorers of that infamous man and his book, what then would be our position? What the position of our members and Senators? How long could this state of things continue? How long could our delegation remain at Washington as a mere fig end, to be snubbed by the apostles of rampant abolitionism? The thing could not go on! Our delegations could not keep their seats. Our people could not be content to occupy the degraded position which they would be forced to occupy as mere after-riders to the chariot of abolition predominance—to be muled by traitors to build up the interests of their oppressors, or taxed for bounties on fisheries, or to procure funds to forward improvements in favored sections.

From the nature of things, then, the secession of any important portion of the Southern States means, virtually, the secession of all who really are Southern, and the Northernization of all who are not. This will be and is the inevitable logic of events. The destinies of North Carolina will be cast with the South.

We cannot, then, shrink this issue, if we would. We cannot evade its responsibilities; we cannot avoid meeting its dangers and its difficulties. How shall we meet them? By denouncing our Southern sisters, with whom, in the last resort, we know that our fate must be allied? Surely not! How, then? Why, by endeavoring to discover how a way may be devised through which we can escape from having the responsibilities attendant upon disunion forced upon us. Can we be the means of obtaining fresh guarantees, sufficient to satisfy the minds of reasonable men in the cotton States and quiet their just apprehensions, and our own? If we can do this, then we will have done much—if we expect to sit quiet, and thus dodge the responsibilities of our position, wrecking without our host. We cannot avoid meeting these responsibilities if we would. If we fail to meet them, they will assuredly meet us. Can we meet them otherwise than by first endeavoring to avert the threatened disruption? Failing in that, do we not see that we are in the midst of them, and must choose, and how? Between remaining as a despised lag end of a Free Soil Confederacy, or joining our fortunes with our sisters of the South. Could there be a moment of hesitation between these two alternatives? We think not. Then ought we not to be prepared—fully prepared—for this emergency? Prepared in feeling, and prepared with arms and discipline to guard the honor and interests of North Carolina?

It won't do to ignore this question. It is upon us. We must meet it, and it must be met, not by sneers at South Carolina, or Georgia, or anybody else, but by putting our house in order—being prepared for any contingency—using all our efforts to secure Union on just grounds, but, in the failure of such efforts, prepared to go with the Southern States, for if they go, we must go too.

## Feeling in Duplin.—The Fair.—Mr. Cowan's Address.

A friend writing us from Kenansville sends us the notice for a meeting which will be found elsewhere. It is to be held at the Court House, in Kenansville, on the first day of December next, to give an expression to the opinions of the people of Duplin in relation to the proper policy to be adopted by our people in view of the present political crisis in the country.

We regret much that indisposition arising from a severe cold compelled us to forego the pleasure of a visit to Kenansville, on the occasion of the County Fair—a pleasure we had been promising ourselves for weeks past. Our friend and correspondent writes as follows:—

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Nov. 17th, 1860.

Messrs. Editor and Price: Please insert the enclosed notice in your paper, and notice editorially, so as to attract the attention of our people to it. Please request the *Herald* to copy. The feeling here, I think, is decidedly in favor of a State Convention. Our people seem to be fairly aroused, and the feeling is not confined to the Democratic party. Many of our Opposition friends are in favor of prompt action.

We were very much disappointed in seeing neither of you yesterday and day before, in attendance on our Agricultural Fair. The Fair was in all respects an entire success. The show in most of the departments was better than we have ever had before. I may mention that Floral Hall was filled almost to overflowing with the beautiful works of our fair daughters. The Hog show was very fine, and the specimens of Agriculture in Farmers' Hall were worthy of old Duplin. The address of your townsman, Mr. Cowan, was a capital speech. The speaker set out to establish the great antiquity of agriculture, dating it back to the first dawn of creation, and taking father Blackstone to task for going no further back than Abraham. This part of the speaker's argument was founded upon the 5th, 6th and 7th verses of the 2d chapter of Genesis. Many other passages of the Bible were also brought forward to bear on the point. He spoke with much force and effect upon all of professions and avocations of life. He was very happy in ridiculing the superstitious notions of many who desire to be mere imitators of their ancestors, and therefore oppose all improvements and progress. The speech was admirably and forcibly delivered and well conceived. As it will doubtless be published, when you can see it and form your own notions of its merits, I need give you no further notice of it.

Very truly,

TURNIPS.—We are under obligations to Mr. A. A. Wanet for some remarkably fine Turnips, grown at his place in Brunswick county. They were very fine. Some time since our friend John Jones, Esq., of Lillington, New Hanover county, left in our sanction one of the biggest and finest Turnips we ever saw. We intended to have had it weighed and measured, but it was so good that everybody that came in took a bite, and so they eat it all up.

## Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.

The stockholders in the above Company met this forenoon in the Court House. Dr. Zimmerman, of Darlington District, S. C., was called to the Chair. Mr. Walker, of Wilmington, and Mr. Timmons, of South Carolina, were appointed Secretaries. The Secretaries with two other gentlemen constitute a Committee to ascertain the amount of stock represented in person or by proxy. At 12 o'clock they were engaged in doing so. There is certainly a majority present. Nothing will be done before dinner, except perhaps the presentation of the report of the President and Directors with accompanying documents.

The proxy for the State of North Carolina is held by Dr. J. D. Bellamy.—Daily Journal of yesterday.

## The Governor's Message.

We hoped to have had this document by this morning's mail, and thus been enabled to have laid it before our readers in to-day's paper, but it appears that it was not sent in yesterday and that, therefore, it was not mailed to us last evening.

The Legislature meets to-day at eleven o'clock, as we seen by our Raleigh correspondence. The first business will, no doubt, be the reception of the message, and as reference to the appropriate committees.

What positions the message may take we need not now speculate upon, as it will be so soon before us. It can hardly be regarded as mere speculation when we express our belief, our assurance, that high States' Rights grounds will be assumed, for we know the Governor's sentiments on that subject; neither do we think it at all improbable that the Governor will be found rather in the rear than in the advance of popular sentiment on the question now agitating the Union. The Legislature will find this sentiment pressing on it. The development of public opinion throughout the State is so decided, yet so quiet, that we question if half even of the most intelligent politicians in the State appreciate its force and volume.—Daily Journal, 20th inst.

Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate. We presume no successor will be chosen. Senator Chestnut had already resigned.

MILITARY CONVENTION.—We learn from the Salisbury Watchman that forty-two companies were represented in the Military Convention which met in that place on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, for the purpose of revising the military code of the State. A system of military law which it is proposed shall take the place of the present code was reported by the committee on business, and after a rather hurried and disorderly discussion was adopted. There was a military ball at the Boyden House on Wednesday evening.

OUTRAGES.—The story going the rounds about the "Dock of Newcastle" at Cincinnati, who is said to have occupied a room marked L. Having been out on his return the room looked, when he applied to the clerk for "the key to hell."

SHARK!—Some Shetland Island fisherman recently caught a shark 27 feet long. It could open its mouth two feet and a half wide, offering quite "an opening for a young man."

Old Sir Charles Napier, the most distinguished Admiral in the British service, died on the 6th inst., aged 74. He was born at Falkirk, Scotland.

For the Journal.

In pursuance of call made through the papers of the town of Wilmington, there met at the Court House on the night of the 19th inst., a large and enthusiastic assemblage of the citizens of the County of New Hanover, and upon motion of Dr. W. A. Berry, Henry Nutt, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and W. P. Elliott and W. T. J. Vann, requested to act as Secretaries.

The meeting being organized, the Chairman proceeded in a few brief but appropriate remarks to explain the object of the meeting.

On motion of Col. R. B. Rankin, a Committee of nine gentlemen were appointed by the Chair, as follows, viz: Col. R. B. Rankin, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, D. A. Lamont, Walker Meares, J. D. Cunningham, O. G. Parsley, Jr., S. D. Wallace, M. Melvin, Esq., and Dr. J. D. Bellamy, to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

In the absence of the Committee, the meeting was addressed by Dr. W. A. Berry, John A. Taylor, Esq., and Hon. W. S. Ashe, with stirring and fervent speeches.

The Committee after an absence of some length of time returned, and through their Chairman, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

We, a portion of the citizens of New Hanover County, in respect of party, cordially unite in the following resolutions, to wit:—

1st. Resolved, That the election of a President and Vice President by the Republican party of the North, upon a ground purely sectional, and altogether hostile to the rights and interests of the Southern States, cuts out of the rights of the preservation of the present Union; and that it is consequently the imperative duty of the State of North Carolina to prepare to assume its position as an independent sovereignty.

2d. Resolved, That the Convention of the people of North Carolina should be called on the basis of maintaining the dignity and honor of the State in this great crisis of her history; and for providing for her withdrawal from the Confederacy of the United States.

3d. Resolved, That in view of the perils by which we are surrounded, and the imperative duty of our Legislature to proceed speedily to enact a law to organize and arm the militia of the State.

4th. Resolved, That the copies of these resolutions be communicated to the press, and that the same be read and acted upon by the Chairman of this meeting to our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, to be by them brought before the Legislature.

On motion of Dr. J. P. McKee, Jr., it was further Resolved, That a corps of Minute Men be formed, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

And it was further Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the papers of the town, and that they request the papers throughout the State to copy.

On motion of O. G. Parsley, Jr., Esq., the meeting adjourned.

W. P. ELLIOTT, HENRY NUTT, Chairman.

W. T. J. VANN, Secretaries.

## State of North Carolina.

## A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, John W. Ellis.

Whereas, the return of the election of the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, held on Tuesday next, is due; and whereas, the day of November instant, being the 6th day of the Month, the time appointed by the Act of Congress, and in conformity with the regulations of the Statutes of the State, have been received at the Executive Office, from the returns of the several counties (Allegany, Bladen and Madison excepted), and the same having been examined and summed up, the result of the said election is as follows:—

A. M. Scales and Ed. G. Haywood each received forty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-three votes; John W. Moore, Wm. A. Allen and J. B. McLean each received forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-eight votes; Wm. Rodman and J. M. Clement each received forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-eight votes; A. W. Venable and Junius A. Fox each received forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-seven votes; and John A. Dickinson received forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-two votes.

And that Geo. E. Badger received forty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-one votes; R. K. Speed received forty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-nine votes; J. W. Hinton, Charles C. Clark, O. B. Dockery, L. C. Edwards, Henry Walter and W. B. Bynum each received forty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety votes; and B. S. Gaither received forty-four thousand five hundred and forty-eight votes.

And that R. M. Henry received fifty-two votes.

And that D. C. McKee and Robt. P. Dick each received two thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine votes; S. W. Watts, F. D. Keonoe, D. M. McDougald, Henry W. Miller, John Morrison, T. W. Keen, and W. B. Myers each received two thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine votes; and that J. D. Hyatt received two thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine votes.

Now, therefore, I, John W. Ellis, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim and make known that the result of the election of the several counties (Allegany, Bladen and Madison excepted), and the same having been examined and summed up, the result of the said election is as follows:—

A. M. Scales, Ed. G. Haywood, John W. Moore, Wm. A. Allen, A. W. Venable, J. B. McLean, Wm. Rodman, Junius A. Fox, and John A. Dickinson have each received forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-eight votes; and John A. Dickinson received forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-two votes.

And I do in like manner notify and warn them, and each of them, to attend in the Capitol at Raleigh on the first Wednesday in December next, it being the 5th day thereof, to act as Electors, and to vote for President and Vice President, as aforesaid, according to the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

[J. S. Bond and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.]

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

By the Governor, JOHN W. ELLIS.

Graham Wynn, Private Secretary.

## Special Correspondence of the Journal.

## NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 19th, 1860.

The Senate organized to-day by the election of Col. Henry T. Clark, of Edgecombe, as Speaker; J. W. Alsaph, of Forsythe, as principal Clerk, and W. L. Saunders, of Rowan, as assistant Clerk. James Page, as principal, and C. O. Talley, as assistant Doorkeeper. Adjourned until 11 o'clock Tuesday.

The House or Commons was organized by the election of Wm. T. Dortch, of Wayne, as Speaker; Edward Cantwell, of Wake, principal Clerk; W. M. Hardee, of Buncombe, Assistant Clerk; W. Webster, Doorkeeper, and W. R. Lovell, Assistant Doorkeeper. Adjourned to 11 o'clock Tuesday.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 20, 1860.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Dr. Arendel, Frederick Grist, Esq., Senator from Beaufort, presented his credentials and took his seat in the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a joint select committee of five, in the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House, to prepare joint reports for the two houses.

On motion of Mr. Walker, a message was sent to the House, proposing to appoint a joint select committee to wait on the Governor, and inform him of the organization of the two houses, and of their readiness to receive and communicate to him any message he might wish to send.

The committee on the part of the Senate consists of Messrs. Ramsey and Walker.

A message was received from the House concurring in the above proposition.

A message was received from the House proposing to go forthwith into an election for State Printer, stating that Messrs. Syme and Hall, and John Spelman, Esq., were in nomination in that House; whereupon, the Senate proceeded to vote: Mr. Spelman received 27 votes, Messrs. Syme and Hall received 18 votes.

Mr. Walker reported that the Committee had waited on the Governor, and that he had found in a communication to the Committee, Mr. Bladen, the Committee to superintend the election, reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast 161, necessary to a choice 81, Mr. Spelman received 88, Messrs. Syme and Hall 73. Mr. Spelman was declared duly elected State Printer.

A message was received from the House proposing to go into an election for Attorney General, and stating that Messrs. K. P. Battle and W. A. Jenkins were in nomination in that body.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Barton and Barringer to superintend the election.

The Senate then proceeded to vote as follows: For Mr. Jenkins 23, for Mr. Battle 17.

Mr. Burton, from the joint committee, to superintend the election, reported as follows: Whole number of votes 161; necessary to a choice 81; Mr. Battle had received 72 votes, and Mr. Jenkins 89 votes.

Mr. Jenkins was declared duly elected Attorney General.

Mr. Turner presented a Bill to alter the Constitution. Read first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Slaughter, a Bill to call a Convention on the Federal Basis, to alter the Constitution, and tax property ad valorem. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Street, a Bill to amend an act entitled "an Act to establish the Bank of Commerce." Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Street, a Bill to amend the 31st chapter, 40th and 42nd section Revised Code.

Mr. Street, a resolution in favor of A. C. Latham, Sheriff of Craven.

Marcus Erwin, Esq., of Buncombe, presented his credentials and took his seat as Senator from that district. Mr. Erwin moved the Senate adjourn till 11 o'clock, as the message of Governor could not be read to-day.

Adjourned accordingly.

## NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—OFFICIAL.

Gov.—1860. President.—1860.

Alamance..... 771 733 536 661 35

Alexander..... 29 594 403 471 2

Anson..... 290 800 245 871 7

Ashe..... 379 811 229 717 1

Beaufort..... 371 137 80 318 2

Berkley..... 603 584 407 447 4

Buncombe..... 918 910 662 705 49

Camden..... 529 412 306 318 12

Carteret..... 532 670 399 579 17

Chatham..... 567 1110 549 1092 42

Columbia..... 429 877 415 801 18

Crawford..... 560 415 474 302 3

Cumberland..... 1023 861 879 670 35

Currituck..... 305 278 194 239 38

Dalhart..... 718 430 723 322 6

Danville..... 56 640 83 317 8

Davidson..... 451 661 370 441 42

DeWitt..... 711 471 459 377 1

Durham..... 219 432 306 318 12

Edgecombe..... 1245 1255 604 970 194

Forsythe..... 370 540 229 409 9

Gaston..... 219 432 306 318 12

Guilford..... 968 419 1091 106 1

Hamilton..... 974 1388 728 1186 15

Henderson..... 1357 197 1380 149 3

High..... 1695 127 179 109 17

Johnston..... 371 137 80 318 2

Lincoln..... 810 406 142 965 70

Madison..... 800 200 826 131 56

Marion..... 1144 9-3 807 863 33

Mecklenburg..... 219 432 306 318 12

Mitchell..... 421 341 381 326 1

Montgomery..... 431 461 338 394 12

Murphy..... 400 438 296 348 13

Nash..... 788 595 757 546 22

Onslow..... 353 399 246 418 20

Orange..... 602 203 528 138 78

Perquimans..... 586 829 425 496 4

Person..... 371 137 80 318 2

Piedmont..... 598 412 306 318 12

Polk..... 275 212 197 165 10

Rockingham..... 1044 864 974 630 49

Rowan..... 347 137 80 318 2

Salem..... 530 256 473 243 5

Salisbury..... 553 365 276 313 22

Swain..... 771 733 536 661 35

Taylorsville..... 740 843 269 553 179

Union..... 844 694 720 648 154

Wayne..... 400 456 221 469 13

Washington..... 1274 757 1101 826 135

Wilkes..... 371 137 80 318 2

Wilmington..... 1549 713 1617 664 4

Yancey..... 779 699 654 506 43

York..... 371 137 80 318 2

Zachary..... 1109 1238 781 153 24

Alamance..... 360 521 234 477 55

Perquimans..... 298 412 239 341 4